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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 16, 1884.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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"THE LOST ARMY."

Scouting and Fighting Adventures of Two Boys IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

BY COL. THOS. W. KNOX, Author of the "Boy Travelers in the Far East," "In South America," "In Russia," "On the Coast," "The Young Explorers," "Voyage of the Titan," etc.

TO BEGIN THIS MONTH.

We have decided that we will begin this month the great story of Col. Thomas W. Knox, previously announced, which we are sure every one of our readers will find of surpassing interest.

"THE WORLD'S BY-WAYS"

Visited by a National Tribune's Representative.

A SERIES OF INTERESTING LETTERS.

In accordance with our desire to provide the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE with the highest grade of entertaining and instructive matter to be found anywhere, we have made an arrangement with Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the talented newspaper man, for a series of letters from Japan, Corea, China, Malay, India, and elsewhere in the Far East.

They will, besides being interesting to everybody, be very valuable to the children in teaching them in a pleasant way about the people in those far-off lands, with their habits and customs.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending Aug. 10, 1884, there were 3,279 claims received at the Pension Office, of which 872 were original invalids; 147 widows; 5 bounty land; 28 navy; 7 old war; 56 on account of Mexican service, and 1,893 applications for increase.

There were 2,242 medical examinations reported, the total fees for the same being \$10,682, an average cost of \$4.70 per examination. The names and addresses of 3,265 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants.

Report of certificates issued during week ending Aug. 10, 1884: Original, 685; increase, 1,319; present, 68; restoration, 14; duplicate, 0; accrued, 65; arrears, 0; Act of March 3, 1853, 0; Order of April 3, 1864, 4; Act of March 3, 1865, 2; Order Oct. 7, 1865, 0; Act of Aug. 4, 1866, 0; Arrears Act of June 7, 1868, 2; Mexican war, 64; total, 2,322. Release same date, 1.

Henry George has come out so unapologetically for free trade the workmen have nearly all abandoned him. Workingmen have been urged to read one of Henry George's books, are intelligent enough to know his views, and make means starvation wages.

WHO PAID THE DEBT?

When the war closed in 1865 the public debt amounted to the enormous figure of \$84 per head of the population. To-day it is \$18 per head of the population.

If the Secretary of the Treasury would to his plain duty, and apply all of the surplus in the Treasury, and not need to pay pensions to soldiers, to taking up the \$323,000,000 of 4 per cents, which are due and must be paid in September, 1881, the debt would average less than \$14 per head.

Nobody has paid proportionally so large a share of this as the soldiers who fought the war through to victory. This is easy to demonstrate.

In the first place, in spite of all their boasting, the people who were in rebellion paid very little of it. The greater part of the money was raised by taxation on articles which were very little used in the South. Let us take for example the internal-revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, which were \$310,906,947, or five-sixths as much as the entire receipts of the Government to-day. This was raised by a most searching and comprehensive taxation, which reached almost everything that a Northern man used or wore or had in his house, while it left the Southerner comparatively untouched, because he used so little that was not made or grown on the land upon which he lived.

Look at this partial list of manufactured articles which paid heavy tribute to the Internal Revenue Commissioner:

Billboards, cards, books, magazines, boots and shoes, brick, draining tile, candles, carriages, wagons, cigars, cigarettes, clocks, cloth, clothing, coal, candy, confectionery, advertisements, cutlery, furs, furniture, gas, glass, gloves, glue, gunpowder, iron, of all kinds, lead, leather, lime, cement, marble, masts, spars, coal oil, lard oil, linseed oil, paints, molasses, mustard, paper, pepper, photographs, pianos, pickles, preserves, pins, potteryware, repairs of engines, ships, sails, tents, saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, wood screws, ships, silver, slate, sandstone, soap, starch, steam-engines, steel, stereotypes, sugar, thread, yarn, tobacco, turpentine, umbrellas, parasols, patent medicines, perfumery, varnish, soda water, woollen and manufactures, stailions, jacks, ironing-exceeding \$600, slaughtered cows, calves, steers, sheep and swine.

Besides these there were taxes on the gross receipts of newspapers, toll-roads, canals, express companies, ferries, insurance companies, lotteries, railroads, ships, stage-coaches, steamboats, telegraphs, theaters, auction sales, brokers' sales. There were licenses for apothecaries, architects and civil engineers, assayers, auctioneers, bankers, billiard rooms, brewers, bowling allies, brokers of all kinds, builders and contractors, "business men," butchers, circus, claim agents, confectioners, "dealers wholesale and retail," dentists, eating-houses, exhibitions, gift enterprises, horse-dealers, hotels, insurance agents, intelligence offices, jugglers, lawyers, livery stables, manufacturers, miners, peddlers, photographers, plumbers, physicians, real estate agents, soap-makers, theaters. Then comes a heavy tax on legacies, successions, billiard tables, pianos, gold and silver plate, gold watches, yachts, etc.

The people of the South paid very little of these taxes, because of their small consumption of the goods upon which the taxes were levied. These were almost altogether articles of the higher and costlier grades, which had no sale in the South. Nearly half the people there were negro field hands, and more than half of the remainder were poor and excessively ignorant whites, who had no more use for a bottle of cologne or a photograph—the taxes on which afforded a large revenue—than an ox has for a paper collar. They made their own clothes and boots and shoes, did not use even patent medicines, but dosed themselves with decoctions of "yareb"; and instead of burning matches, lighted their pipes with coals taken from the fire kept constantly burning on the hearths of their cabins.

Take, for example, the single article of the tax on manufactured clothing, (6 per cent), which in 1866 put \$12,027,697.17 into the Treasury, or more than \$100,000 a month. The collections in the rebel States were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. Alabama: \$2,902 45; Arkansas: 114 51; Georgia: 9,279 95; Louisiana: 24,117 92; Mississippi: 1,136 34; North Carolina: 4,162 59; South Carolina: 1,872 91; Tennessee: 8,622 91; Texas: 156 30; Virginia: 15,384 47; West Virginia: 20,232 17.

The collections in the loyal States were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. Alabama: \$60,262 13; Arkansas: 1,165 89; California: 605,435 00; Delaware: 8,496 94; District of Columbia: 31,597 78; Florida: 298,078 87; Georgia: 109,679 44; Iowa: 27,746 08; Kansas: 6,516 48; Kentucky: 86,956 73; Louisiana: 81,416 91; Maryland: 419,599 36; Massachusetts: 1,361,469 13; Michigan: 196,394 91; Minnesota: 10,375 08; Missouri: 99,898 71; Montana: 72 26; Nebraska: 1,189 78; Nevada: 721 50; New Hampshire: 8,575 78; New Jersey: 646,029 89; New York: 5,234,289 87; Ohio: 964,761 80; Oregon: 1,981 96; Pennsylvania: 1,573,292 49; Rhode Island: 64,732 63; Vermont: 38,739 60; Washington Territory: 125 84; Wisconsin: 80,093 10; Total: \$11,942,975 48.

Here we see the people of the rebellious States paid only \$1 while the people of the loyal section paid \$14! Could there be a more crushing reply to the clap-trap

Bradley T. Johnson and others about the vast amounts which the "crashed South" paid to "the remorseless conqueror"?

The whole internal collections from the articles above enumerated for 1866 were:

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. REBELLIOUS STATES: Alabama: \$41,104 81; Arkansas: 25,137 12; Georgia: 98,215 22; Louisiana: 284,313 23; Louisiana: 6,052,274 74; Mississippi: 781,261 03; North Carolina: 413,015 46; South Carolina: 96,553 35; Tennessee: 3,308,158 57; Texas: 1,871,590 85; Virginia: 1,161,847 19; West Virginia: 966,492 14; Total: \$24,694,436 76.

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. LOYAL STATES: California: \$4,746,514 92; Colorado: 148,644 57; Connecticut: 9,051,395 01; Delaware: 972,736 62; District of Columbia: 31,597 78; Idaho: 70,518 84; Illinois: 14,862,869 26; Indiana: 5,260,633 44; Iowa: 2,650,339 94; Kansas: 6,516 48; Kentucky: 86,956 73; Maine: 2,955,238 44; Maryland: 7,362,434 07; Massachusetts: 81,257,737 12; Michigan: 3,414,382 13; Minnesota: 10,375 08; Missouri: 99,898 71; Nebraska: 1,189 78; Nevada: 721 50; New Hampshire: 8,575 78; New Jersey: 646,029 89; New Mexico: 70,564 93; New York: 5,234,289 87; Ohio: 964,761 80; Oregon: 1,981 96; Pennsylvania: 1,573,292 49; Rhode Island: 64,732 63; Utah: 61,720 46; Vermont: 38,739 60; Washington: 37,723 33; Wisconsin: 2,682,897 63; Total: \$253,272,922 06.

This would make the share of the rebellious States less than 10 per cent. of the entire collection—that is, the loyal people paid \$9 where the disloyal ones paid less than \$1!

To make up the grand total of \$310,906,947 which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue paid into the Treasury in 1866, it is necessary to add in the following items, which are not included in the above schedule:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. From Special Agents: \$1,974,407 25; Banks, etc.: 12,108,911 45; Tax on Government salaries: 3,717,394 09; Res.: 19,250 00; Postage: 29,750 00; U. S. Marshals: 210,238 38; Total: \$25,327,922 06.

Of these items the rebellious States paid so small a proportion as to reduce their share of the whole to a trifle over 7 per cent. The people of the loyal States not only paid the enormous expenses of the war while it was being carried on, but they have paid from four-fifths to nine-tenths of that portion of the great debt entailed by it which has been discharged since the struggle ended. The rebels have gotten off a hundredfold easier than any conquered people since the history of the world began. The usual practice of civilized nations is to assess the entire cost of a war upon those who begin it and are defeated. In this instance the victors acted with unparalleled generosity in shouldering nearly the whole cost themselves.

The veterans who fought the war through paid an enormous proportion of this. They constituted 12 per cent. of the population of the New England States; 12.9 per cent. of the population of the Middle States, and 13.6 per cent. of that of the Western States and Territories. Now, 12 per cent. means one in every eight of the entire population—men, women, children, cripples, old men, idiots, paupers, loafers, criminals and all. So, when the able-bodied young volunteers came home, they became practically nearly the entire body of the active, laboring, producing population, and upon their shoulders fell the burden of paying, in one way or another, this enormous taxation. When the demagogues of this generation cant about "war taxes for pensions," they keep out of sight the fact that, to reduce the taxation upon this and succeeding generations, the veterans who fought the war through submitted to a taxation which began with the morning, and followed everything that they wore, ate, used, or worked with, to the spoonful of soothing sirup they administered to their babies in the chilly hours of midnight.

Out of their hard earnings in the prime of their manhood the veterans paid the bondholders billions of dollars, paid billions which rightfully should have been assessed on the men who precipitated the war upon the country, and did it without murmur or complaint.

It is ineffably mean to begrudge these men now the meager pensions asked for them.

STRICTLY "REGULAR." Not a little disappointment was felt at the strictly "regular" character of Gen. Sheridan's funeral. The escort to the grave was precisely within the provisions of the Army regulations for a General-in-Chief's funeral—a battalion of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and a regiment of infantry. It was below, if anything, this rule, for the "battalion of cavalry" was only represented by two troops, and the "regiment of infantry" was only a fairly strong battalion of heavy artillery. There is no regiment of infantry nearer Washington than the 11th, which is stationed along the northern boundary of New York; except the two troops stationed at Fort Meyer, there is no cavalry east of the Mississippi, and the War Department had no funds to bring any troops to Washington.

The disappointment came from the absence of any participation of the volunteers in the demonstration. Though Gen. Sheridan was a West Point graduate, and an officer of the Regular Army for 35 years, he was essentially a volunteer General. What he did in the Regular Army was insignif-

cant compared to his career as a commander of volunteers. The opening of the war found him a Captain in an infantry regiment.

Had he remained with the Regulars he would probably have died a Colonel. As it was, he was only a Captain—acting as Quartermaster—a year after the firing on Fort Sumter. Then good luck and the friendship of such volunteer subordinates as Capt. Russell A. Alger, got him the Colony of a volunteer cavalry regiment. A month after his being commissioned Colonel of the 2d Mich. Cav. he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and six months later he was a Major-General of Volunteers. The volunteers under his command won for him at Opequan, in September, 1864, the rank of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and at Cedar Creek a month later they gained him promotion to Major-General in the Regular Army. His brilliant campaign on Lee's flank made him a Lieutenant-General.

In all these services he had practically no Regular soldiers under his command. In his 32 months of service in the Western armies he never had a company, battery or regiment of Regulars under his command. Of the 163 regiments and 42 batteries he had in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, all but three regiments and 11 batteries were volunteers, and the proportion of volunteers under his command in the Appomattox campaign was equally great.

The volunteers have always, and naturally, felt that he belonged to them a great deal more than to the Regular Army, and they were anxious to come in overwhelming numbers to pay him the last honors. Had their presence been invited they would have come to Washington by tens of thousands from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and even more remote points.

It seemed strange that this was not done. Gen. Sheridan was exceedingly fond of the volunteers and never tired of manifesting his enthusiastic appreciation of them. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion and a comrade of the G.A.R. Whenever he appeared in full uniform he wore his G.A.R. badge the most conspicuous of all.

Yet no invitation was sent to either the G.A.R. or the Loyal Legion to participate in the funeral.

One reason assigned for this is that Mrs. Sheridan had expressed a wish for an unostentatious funeral, strictly military in its character. It is alleged by others that this idea was carried much further than Mrs. Sheridan contemplated. Others attribute the exclusiveness to Cardinal Gibbons, and the antagonism of the Catholic Church to secret societies. But the Plenary Council of the Catholic Church which met in Baltimore three years ago, and of which Cardinal Gibbons was a leading member, expressly excepted the G.A.R. from inclusion among secret societies, under the Church's interdiction.

THE WAY TO LOOK AT IT.

The problem that unrestricted immigration presents to the veterans is whether this country for which they fought so desperately and endured so much shall be made a basting ground for the hungry paupers of Europe, or whether its riches and resources shall be reserved as a heritage for our children.

To them the question presents itself very much in the shape that it might occur to a man who has toiled all his life long to develop a fine farm. He has weeded it out of the wilderness, eaten the bread of toil, frugality and self-denial in order to free it from mortgages, has risen early and toiled late to clear it of timber, brush, stumps, briars and weeds; has drained it, fenced it, planted orchards, and built barns and stables, and given a large share of his earnings every year to build railroads, common roads, school houses, churches, etc., so as to increase the value of his products, and make life on his homestead pleasant and desirable.

He has done this not for his own sake so much as for his children, to whom he will leave the old homestead, free from all incumbrances, a fine property, which will support them all in comfort and give them advantages of schools, churches and society, which he and his wife were denied.

Now, how would he regard a proposition to have his children share his home equally with an unknown number of thriftless strangers from some remote section in whom he has no interest, and with whom he can have no sympathy? He may be a very generous, liberal man, eager to relieve distress wherever it occurs in his neighborhood, but this does not imply for an instant that he is willing to give away his children's patrimony to furnish food and land to the foodless and landless generally.

We as a Nation are precisely in the position of that man as an individual. We sympathize with the poor and unfortunate of other lands. We are willing to help them according to our means, but there is no requirement—human or divine—that we should give up to them the country, the up-building of which has cost us so much blood, suffering, hardship and sacrifice. To allow ourselves to be deluged by wholesale immigration from the pauperized sections of Europe will be to give up the control of a foreign flag.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE recognizes no distinction between native and naturalized Americans. They are all Americans, wherever they were born. We are only opposed to deluging our country with a fresh crop of foreign paupers, who have no other interest in it than the money they can make out of it.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND.

The following letters were received last week from Post remitting collections for the Logan Monument Fund:

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your Logan Monument Circular was duly received by Commander Daniel Todd, and favorably presented by him to Wm. H. Lytle Post, No. 32, Fort Scott, Department of Kansas, G. A. R., at a regular meeting, and committee appointed to solicit funds. Enclosed find New York draft for \$45.75. Acknowledge same in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as herewith subscribed.

C. H. HAYES, Chairman of Committee.

Table of donations to the Logan Monument Fund. Includes names like Z. A. Corbly, G. W. Stephens, J. H. White, E. R. Adams, etc., with amounts.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Enclosed find check for \$8, which please credit as follows:

Table of donations to the Logan Monument Fund. Includes names like James B. Kyle Post, No. 165, Col. 1st, etc., with amounts.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Enclosed find money order for \$26 for Logan Monument Fund, contributed as follows:

Table of donations to the Logan Monument Fund. Includes names like F. H. Butler, M. N. Baker, etc., with amounts.

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EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: At a meeting of this Post, held two weeks ago, \$50 was voted for the Logan Monument Fund, and in addition the following individual contributions were made by comrades:

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GEN. SHERIDAN'S BURIAL PLACE.

The selection of the resting place of Gen. Sheridan was a happy thought. No better place could have been found under the shadow of the flag he did so much to render glorious.

It is a lovely knoll on the brow of the Heights of Arlington, which overlooks the broad Potomac, widening to a tranquil lake as it moves majestically on to its wedding with the sea. Across the shining water rises the City of Washington, with the Washington Monument cleaving the horizon like a flash of pure light in the foreground, the stately public buildings farther on, until the view rests upon the columned and domed magnificence of the Capitol. The world can be sought over in vain for a finer view, or one more inspiring to patriotism.

The ground in which he has been laid to rest was already hallowed by the graves of 16,000 of his comrades, who died on the battlefield struggling for the sacred cause, in the triumph of which it was his better fortune to participate. He has rejoined in the "camp of low green tents" a mighty host who were mustered out amid the thunders and the terrors of awful war.

The burial of Gen. Sheridan in the National Cemetery at Arlington will go far toward making that lovely City of the Dead the Westminster Abbey of America.

Had Grant been buried there, as he should have been, the place would not be definitely dedicated as the last resting place of all our eminent soldiery. It will probably be so anyway, and become to us what the Westminster Abbey is to England. It will be the highest aspiration of our soldiers in all coming time to be accorded a burial by the side of Sheridan, and the Nation can accord them no greater honor than to entomb them where the hero of Opequan and Cedar Creek and 16,000 Union veterans are sleeping.

THE SITE FOR THE LOGAN MONUMENT.

Mr. Stahneck, from the House Committee on Liberty, has reported favorably a resolution to set apart Iowa Circle, at the intersection of Vermont and Rhode Island avenues and P and Thirteenth streets in Washington, for the Logan monument. The resolution also authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for metal for the statue, and provides for the pedestal at Government expense.

It is expected that the measure will be adopted this session, and contributions should be hastened in order that the comrades of the Grand Army may not be behind Congress with their share of the work.

Iowa Circle is the last of the choice sites in the Capital for the purpose, and it is eminently fitting that the greatest of the volunteers should occupy it in perpetual bronze, where all the generations that come may see it.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS FOR THE DEAF.

On Monday the House passed by unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. Matson, the Senate bill to increase the pension of the totally deaf from \$13 to \$30 per month. The partially deaf will have their ratings increased in the same proportion. There are about 300 totally deaf pensioners on the roll who will be advanced to \$30.

The bill now goes to the President, and it is understood that he will sign it.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL.

As enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare the pension-roll, upon application therefor, the names of the surviving honorably discharged officers and enlisted men, who served in the Army of the United States who actually served from March 1861, and prior to the day of December 31, 1867.

Sec. 2. That persons under section 1 of this act shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service rendered; and payable only from and after the passage of this act, and shall be paid in full at the expiration of the term of service provided for in section 1 of this act, but shall be placed upon the pension-roll at the expiration of the term of service provided for in section 1 of this act, at the rate of \$2 per month; provided, That no widow or dependent shall be entitled to a pension under this act, unless she or he shall be placed upon the pension-roll at the expiration of the term of service provided for in section 1 of this act, and shall be paid in full at the expiration of the term of service provided for in section 1 of this act.

Sec. 3. That if any honorably discharged officer or enlisted man of the military or naval service of the United States, who served in the Army of the United States, shall be placed upon the pension-roll at the expiration of the term of service provided for in section 1 of this act, and shall be paid in full at the expiration of the term of service provided for in section 1 of this act, and shall be placed upon the pension-roll at the expiration of the term of service provided for in section 1 of this act, and shall be paid in full at the expiration of the term of service provided for in section 1 of this act.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare the pension-roll, upon application therefor, the names of the surviving honorably discharged officers and enlisted men, who served in the Army of the United States who actually served from March 1861, and prior to the day of December 31, 1867.

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A MAN died in Chicago last week who was firmly of the opinion that the country was entirely too liberal with its soldiers. His name was Bob Connor, and during the war he followed the lucrative profession of gambling and keeping bar on the transport which conveyed troops up and down the Mississippi. The fruits of this calling were \$100,000 in United States bonds, which he had in a Safe Deposit Company at the day of his death.

There is no such an effective and just distributor of the surplus as the veteran. The money that is paid him is not hoarded up in a bank, but it is at once put into active circulation among the people by payment to his doctor, grocer, landlord, butcher, clothier and boot and shoe man. A hundred dollars paid him speedily counts for as much as \$1,000 by its rapid turning over in the hands of the people.

It is nearly nine months since Congress began its session—three times as long as it took the veterans to capture Vicksburg, and more than twice as long as the Atlanta campaign lasted, and yet not a single really forward step has been taken in general pension legislation.

THIS is the ninth month of the session, and still no word from Col. Matson on general pension legislation. Are we weak of faith that we are becoming hopeless?

STILL no general pension bill. "How long, O Lord, must justice wait?"

PERSONAL.

Comrade Herman Hensell has written a very interesting account of the execution of the late 2d Ky. from Cincinnati to Old Point Comfort, Va., which appears in the Cincinnati Post-Gazette.

Gen. Wm. E. Strong, of Chicago, was in the city during the week attending the funeral of Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Strong was Inspector-General of the Seventh Army Corps, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army of the Tennessee, and accompanied him in the same capacity. Gen. Strong was a splendid officer, was liked by everybody in the grand army of the Tennessee, although at times making it hot for the officers and men when he found dirty quarters or arms. He now resides in Chicago, where he is one of the prominent business men of that busy city. He has changed his title, and all the old boys of the Army of the Tennessee would eagerly recognize his handsome figure and face, even if they have not seen them for 25 years.

Col. Fred D. Grant arrived in the city on Friday last to attend the funeral of Gen. Sheridan. Col. Grant is well known in Washington, having lived here for some years at the house his illustrious father was created a Major-General in the United States. The Colonel is quite a strong man, and does not look his real age. He was, as perhaps our readers know, a graduate of West Point, and was assigned to the cavalry, where he attained the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel. Gen. Sheridan appointed him as Aid on Staff, and when he gave him the rank and pay of a Colonel, which really was only a First Lieutenant. Col. Grant resides in New York city.

Gen. J. S. Fullerton, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Howard, was in the city last week attending the funeral of Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Fullerton was a member of the 2d U. S. Inf. He was considered one of the handsomest officers in that magnificent body of men commanded by Gen. Sherman, who made the successful campaign for the reduction of Atlanta and the subsequent march to Sherman and Johnston. He is a pleasant gentleman and has not lost his good looks. Time has dealt kindly with the General, and he is the same genial and kindly gentleman that he was 25 years ago.

MUSTERED OUT.

WILSON—Amos M. Wilson died at his home near Beloit, Mahoning Co., O., after a short and painful illness on the 27th of May. Deceased was a member of Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf.

CARROLL—A. P. Carroll died at his home in Grand Rapids, Mich., June 28, aged 24 years. Deceased was a member of Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf., and served in Co. G, 16th U. S. Inf.

TOWNE—John A. Towne died at his home in Greenville, Mich., recently. He lived in the 12th Mich. as First Lieutenant. His funeral was under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a member.

FATKICH—Gen. Marsena R. Patrick died July 27, at New York. He was a member of the 12th U. S. Inf. He was considered one of the handsomest officers in that magnificent body of men commanded by Gen. Sherman, who made the successful campaign for the reduction of Atlanta and the subsequent march to Sherman and Johnston. He is a pleasant gentleman and has not lost his good looks. Time has dealt kindly with the General, and he is the same genial and kindly gentleman that he was 25 years ago.

STRITZEL—William Stritzel died at Constantine, Mich., July 20, after a long and painful illness. Deceased was a member of Co. B, 12th U. S. Inf. He was considered one of the handsomest officers in that magnificent body of men commanded by Gen. Sherman, who made the successful campaign for the reduction of Atlanta and the subsequent march to Sherman and Johnston. He is a pleasant gentleman and has not lost his good looks. Time has dealt kindly with the General, and he is the same genial and kindly gentleman that he was 25 years ago.

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